

FRENCH LABOR PROTEST STOPS LEGION PARADE

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE capitalist papers of this little town were unanimously of the opinion that the striking truck drivers did a bad job for themselves and inflicted a black eye on trades unionism in general when they decided to pull off a strike without spending a month or two trying to arrive at a settlement with their employers before taking such drastic action. The dear public's sympathy would be missing, we were informed, and how forsooth, could a strike be won without the good will of the innocent bystanders?

THE truck drivers in good old militant fashion simply walked out when the employers refused their demands, yanked drivers who still continued to work off their trucks proceeded to make the air dark with flying bricks and indulged in other pleasantries not usually associated with the respectable conduct of a modern strike. The funny thing about the whole business is that the strikers won their wage demands, rendering it necessary for the capitalist editors to write another set of editorials explaining why the truck drivers gained their wage demands despite the ungentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves.

THERE are signs that the French government is moving towards a break with the Soviet Union. When the French foreign minister and the president of the republic visited London prior to the raid on Arcos, the subject under discussion between Chamberlain and Briand was the mutual relations of England and France to Russia. France was not in a position to follow the British lead then, but the threatened demand on Moscow that ambassador Rakovsky be recalled for having signed his name to a manifesto of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calling for international solidarity of labor against world imperialism, indicates that France is moving step by step towards an open rupture with the U. S. S. R.

ITALY is also expected to make a hostile gesture towards Russia according to a Paris dispatch. The excuse will be, alleged encouragement given to Italian Communists by the Soviet ambassador at Rome. Where there is a will there is a way. If Mussolini had been able to detect the Soviet ambassador engaging in activities foreign to his ambassadorial role, he would not be slow to make a big noise about it. England is bringing steady pressure on both countries to break with Russia and is persistently working on Germany with a view to drawing the Reich into the anti-Soviet entente. However, there are many factors that militate against the immediate success of this conspiracy, not the least being the Red Army.

THE capitalist press is chuckling over the anti-revolutionary character of the Edinburgh conference of the British Trade Union Congress. The right wing leaders had things pretty much their own way, a complete swing in the opposite direction from the Scarborough conference of a few years ago. But even at Scarborough it should not be forgotten that even the so-called Left Wing passed militant resolutions, they left the right wing leaders strongly entrenched in the apparatus, something that sincere politicians do not do when they are convinced that they have an opposition on their hands that is a menace to the labor movement. The Left leadership of the British Trade Union Congress was a false alarm as the General Strike fiasco proved.

IT would be ridiculous to contend that the Edinburgh congress does not indicate a right trend on the part of British trade unionism. Class collaboration, sired, damned and baptized in the United States is now being introduced to the British working class by labor fakers and employers as a substitute for the class struggle to which British labor leaders, with comparatively few exceptions, have given up lip service in the past. The government, representing the employers has worked assiduously for several years and particularly since the General Strike with the object of "Americanizing" the labor movement, that is, company-unionizing it wherever possible and where this method would meet with the hostility of even the labor leaders, seducing the unions with proposals for employer-worker cooperation and the sharing (?) of the additional profits that might be gained thru increased efficiency.

THE logical result of the resolutions passed at the Edinburgh congress will be a sharpening of the struggle (Continued on Page Three)

THE THREAT OVER THE LEGION

—By Fred Ellis



1,100,000 Children to Join In Goose-step In Schools This Morning

1,100,000 school children will be herded into New York's educational barracks this morning. With the opening of the schools thousands of pupils will again be put on a part-time basis. During the summer months little was done to relieve the congested condition which has prevailed in the world's wealthiest city. Only half of the school population has registered, but it is expected that the huge educational factories will be in full blast by Tuesday morning.

District Attorney To Ask Indictments For Bomb Frame-up

Despite the lack of evidence District Attorney Dodd of Kings County will ask for indictments Tuesday against Julian de Hoyas and Jesus Silva, two young Mexican workers, charging them with responsibility for the bomb explosion near the Brooklyn courthouse last Monday morning. Fernandez "Assisting Prosecution." Victor Fern and Jose Christoval Roa, according to the district attorney, will be charged with "possessing explosives," and an indictment will be sought against Mario Medreno, charging him with carrying a "concealed weapon." Eugenio Fernandez, who, the district attorney declares, "has been assisting the prosecution," is being held as a material witness. The defendants are being held without bail. Lawyers for the Mexican government are defending them. A hearing on their case has been set for Wednesday.

WORKERS THRUOUT COUNTRY START DRIVE TO BUILD HUGE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BAZAAR

Reports are coming in from as far west as Seattle, indicating that cities thruout the country are working feverishly for the success of the First National Bazaar arranged by THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden, for October 6-7-8-9.

Committees are being elected by party units and by sympathetic labor organizations. Already the articles, names for the honor roll and the advertisements for the splendid souvenir program are beginning to pour in. The committee in charge announces that the following articles will be sold at the gigantic booths which are already under way: men's, women's and children's clothing, furniture, novelties, furs, raincoats, caps, millinery, groceries, umbrellas, books, victrolas, radios, automobiles, and many other articles are already being collected and are expected to be sold at bargain prices.

It is expected that delegations will be sent to the bazaar from every important city, with an appropriate collection of material. All signs point to the fact that the First National Bazaar will not only be unique insofar as it is the first national affair yet arranged, but also in the fact that it is expected to be the most elaborate affair yet arranged by the radical movement.

7,000 TRUCKMEN WIN STRIKE; GET \$5 WEEKLY RAISE

Agreement is Ratified By Employers

This morning all of the 7,000 truckmen whose militancy won them a \$5 a week raise, will be back at work.

Balked in their efforts to crush the strike by the importation of professional strikebreakers, the employers, led by the powerful United States Trucking Company finally announced its surrender to the union early Saturday morning.

Agreement Ratified

The victory for the workers means an increase of \$5 making their wages \$45 a week. The Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, the bosses' association, has already ratified the agreement with the union.

The bosses, thru their organization, had announced that they had hired the notorious Jim Waddell, the professional recruiter of strikebreakers. In addition they had set aside a fund of \$25,000 in an effort to smash the strike.

Enroll New Members

The striking workers met this threat with an organization drive which hastened the final settlement. Previous to the actual ending of the strike 200 firms had already settled with the union on the latter's terms on Friday. The enrollment of large numbers of old employees of large firms into the ranks of the union is declared to be one of the reasons for the speedy victory of the workers.

In addition to the demand for the \$5 pay increase, the workers also asked for an eight-hour day instead of nine. They agreed to waive the latter demand for the time being.

Joseph J. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was said to have arranged the conference which announced the termination of the strike.

Norwegian Labor Group Returns from U.S.S.R.; Wages Unity Committee

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 11.—The Norwegian Labor Delegation returned to their home country after a two-week tour. The chairman of the delegation declared that the general impression among its members was that the working class of the Soviet Union realizes its full responsibility in its role as master of an immense country which is building socialism.

It is presumed that the Congress of Norwegian Trade Unions which opens on December 4th will propose that there be immediately created a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet Union unity committee. A delegation of Finnish workers have returned to Leningrad from Moscow. They have issued a statement to the press that the news of the rupture of Anglo-Russian labor unity by the English bureaucrats has made them most indignant.

HOOVER UNITING WITH CAPPELLINI AGAINST MINERS

Class Collaborationists to Hold Many Meetings

By GEORGE PAPCUN. SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 11.—On top of the speech which Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers at Pittston before the Pittston Kiwanis Club on September 6th, in which he predicted that the anthracite mine workers had their last strike, we find that the Chamber of Commerce of Mt. Carmel is calling a conference of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers officials, also the so-called consuming public.

At the conference will be discussed the question of recovering of the market by the anthracite coal operators. The major part of the discussion will be devoted to how to eliminate waste, according to their statement, and for greater efficiency which will cut down expenses so that the coal can be sold more cheaply to the so-called consuming public, which above means the speeding-up of the miners.

"Starvation" Hoover Comes. The conference will be held on November 7th at Mt. Carmel. Mr. Herbert Hoover secretary of Commerce and Mr. Richard F. Gant of Cleveland who acted as intermediary in the settlement of the 1925-1926 strike in the hard coal fields, will give the principal addresses at this so-called anthracite coal conference. The following officials of the United Mine Workers have signified their intentions of attending this conference. (Continued on Page Two)

END SIGMANISM. CLOAKMAKERS AT MEETING DECIDE

15,000 Workers Attend "Garden" Rally

Fifteen thousand cloak and dressmakers assembling at the call of the New York Joint Board held a meeting in Madison Square Garden Saturday afternoon. After listening to speeches by several of the leading progressive leaders in the needle trades, the assembled workers unanimously went on record for starting a new offensive against the Sigman clique in the union.

The resolution adopted calls for a general election, under the supervision of an impartial committee, the restoring of union conditions in the shops and a referendum vote on the question of proportional representation.

Mileaf Is Greeted

Among the high lights of the meeting was the welcome given to Oscar Mileaf, militant needle trades worker, just released from jail after serving six months. He was framed up by a right wing gangster.

The striking workers Joint Board said that "Sigman called the bosses to meet in a conference last week so they could help him organize the industry. Sigman says the bosses will build the union. That is as logical as if Mayor Walker would call a conference of all the crooks in New York and tell them to abolish crime. Can you visualize them saying 'yes'?"

For Piece Work

"Sigman has also made a statement to the effect that the next meeting of the general executive board will take action to change the method of work. There are only two kinds of work—piece-work and week-work. At the present week-work is recognized, so Sigman can mean nothing else except that he intends to force piece-work upon the workers with the help of the general executive board."

Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, told the assembled workers of the significance of the meeting. "The combined Forward-Well-Underworld-police alliance," continued Gold, "has not destroyed the union. The cloak and dressmakers continue to support the left wing. They do not want peace that will be a burden on the cloak and dressmakers. Ten months ago Sigman said he would have the workers on their knees, but today the workers are just as determined to win as in the very beginning of the struggle."

Registration Is Fake

Charles B. Zimmerman, who presided said that Sigman's registration campaign is a fake, that the registered shops have worse working conditions than the open shops. "Sigman's campaign is a fake," asserted Zimmerman, "he cannot fool the workers with it. For 10 months Sigman has been trying to register the workers, but has failed. He is now sending slugs to union shops. He (Continued on Page Three)

EMPTY WHARVES AT CHERBOURG TO GREET ARRIVAL OF U. S. FASCISTS

Reactionaries Gnash Teeth at Decision to Bar Welcome of General Pershing

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The parade of American legionnaires at Cherbourg, scheduled for Friday, has been cancelled as the result of nation-wide protest of French workers against the antics of the invading American fascists.

French fascists, who were planning to welcome the legionnaires, headed by General Pershing, are gnashing their teeth as the result of the Cherbourg municipal council's decision to bar the legion parade. Raymond Dorey, a member of the National Reception Committee, has already resigned his job and has written an indignant letter to Foreign Minister Briand.

FRENCH FASCISTS YELP.

When the legionnaires step off the Leviathan Friday they will be greeted by a reception conspicuous by its absence. If a reception is held at all it will be an extremely feeble one, since the authorities fear huge counter-demonstrations on the part of the Cherbourg workers if there is any large formal welcome.

In his helpless, hysterical protest against the victory of the French working class, Dorey declares:

"The mayor of Cherbourg told us it was his wish, which was also ours, to receive the American Legion at the City Hall. Last week in a meeting at the Subprefecture, the Subprefect told us he had not sufficient men at his disposal to prevent unfortunate manifestations. As a result we must abandon marching across the city with the legion and limit ourselves to welcoming them at the pier. 'After reflection, and greatly disturbed at the announcement of the local officials, the committee decided an appeal to you. We were told last Thursday that we could proceed with our plans. Now we learn officially that the Securite Generale has forbidden the parade.'"

In the meantime American fascists who have already arrived slink about the streets of Paris and make threats to march in Paris cafes, where they are often heavily guarded by police. A batch of them are leaving for Italy, where they will be greeted by their brotherly black shirts.

A Fascist Holiday.

Sixteen hundred fascists romped on the decks of the Leviathan Saturday as the giant ship slipped out of the harbor on its way to Cherbourg. Before the Leviathan sailed, Vice President Dawes walked the decks of the ship, violating all its regulations by walking into the boiler room, with his pipe, made famous by the capitalist press, going at full blast.

The Leviathan was the last of the twenty-six ships sailing for France with herds of fascists. Nineteen thousand legionnaires and their families are estimated to have left for France.

Real Soldier Goes To Jail As Desk Warriors Sail To Invade France

Thomas Hewitt, a veteran of the great war, having served as a flier in both the French and American armies did not get any chance to go across to France on the present sportive jaunt of the American Legion. He was in the police court line-up yesterday. Hewitt was a soldier, not a business man and peace brought poverty to him. He is arrested for over-drawing his bank balance. He has a wife and child to support.

CRIMES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Thousands of American Legionnaires are in France. Other thousands are on the Atlantic Ocean, in many steamships, hurrying towards the scene of their 1927 convention, in Paris. During the days ahead, THE DAILY WORKER will publish additional material exposing the real nature of these American fascists. Today we publish the first of a series of "Crimes of the American Legion." Our readers are invited to send in articles reporting the activities of the Legion in their cities or neighborhoods. Some of our readers have already done so. Others should do the same. In its mob and horsewhipping activities, the Legion resembles in many respects its twin relation, the Ku Klux Klan. This is shown by these facts:

A glaring and authentic case of violence at the hands of the Legion men occurred on May 16, 1920, when Arthur Clark, editor of the Carpentaria (California) Herald, was whipped with a rawhide until his body was swollen with bruises because he had written some articles about the American Legion that were resented by the local post, of which he was formerly a member.

Mr. Clark was waited upon by a committee of six men, who dragged him to the Legion hall and into a prize ring (one of the attractions) where he was told he must cease his articles and print a retraction under a two-column head.

The alternative was to put on the clothes for a bout with any member of the committee, the loser to receive fifty lashes with a rawhide. Mr. Clark is small and middle-aged, and knowing that he stood no chance with any one of the husky young men of the committee, he folded his arms and answered: "Well, consider me beaten right now."

The ringleader then rained lashes upon him until his body was crisscrossed from shoulders to knees. Five members of the committee were subsequently fined \$100 apiece by a justice of the peace, before whom the latter said that while the treatment meted out to the editor had had the approval of the post members in advance, official action had not been taken, as that would have required a meeting with five days' notice.

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE KUOMINTANG GREETSTHE WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION

Among the telegrams that were received at the recent Workers Party national convention are the following:

"Congratulations to the Workers Party National Convention. Consolidate the working class and accomplish the world revolution!"

"Department of Labor."

"Chinese Nationalist Party in America (Kuomintang)."

"By Alice Sun."

Branch 96 of the Independent Workmen Circle, Chicago, sent the following telegram:

"Greeting your fifth convention, we the members of Lenin Branch 96, Independent Workmen Circle of Chicago, wish you great success in your work."

"H. Scher, Secretary."

GRAND JURY MAY FURTHER CHARGE JACKSON, DUVALL

Continues to Consider Evidence on Governor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Another indictment of Mayor Duvall, charged Friday by the Marion County grand jury is about to be returned. It was announced here today. With Duvall, charged with corrupt practices while in office, are State Governor Ed. Jackson, Geo. V. Coffin, republican boss of Marion County, and Robert I. Marsh, attorney and former law partner of the governor.

Wm. J. Mooney, chairman of the grand jury, which has before it the amazing disclosures of extensive bribery and purchase of office by his organization while he was head of the K.K.K. in Indiana, states that he has not finished his work and implies that still further grand jury action will be taken Monday, when the jury meets again.

The specific charge against Jackson, Coffin and Marsh is that they offered Governor McCray, while he was still in office, immunity from prosecution for embezzling \$55,000 from the state board of agriculture, and a money bribe in addition, if the governor would make James E. McDonald prosecuting attorney.

Mayor Duvall is charged with breaking the corrupt practices act while running for the office of mayor in 1925.

Pullman Porters Cheer Defiance of Pullman Company

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Pullman porters of Washington rallied in numbers of about four hundred Friday night to hear of the militant fight by the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters and Sleeping Car Employees against their most vicious enemy, the Pullman Company. A Wm. Randolph was roundly cheered by the entire audience when he told them that the Pullman Company was using all its power to crush the porters' union but that it would fail completely.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

TO ALL PARTY UNITS AND WORKERS CLUBS OF MASS., N. H. MAINE, R. I. & CONN.

Comrades: The Young Workers League of New England is sending Comrade J. L. Kangas on a tour with the help of the Finnish Bureau of the Workers Party.

All units of the Party and the Workers Clubs in these states who desire to have Comrade Kangas stop in their town for organization work, please notify at once the District Office of the Y. W. L., 36 Causeway Street, Boston Mass.

The definite schedule of the dates and places where Comrade Kangas will stop are:

Gardner Mass., Sept. 6th; Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 7th and 8th; Maynard, Mass., Sept. 9th and 10th; Worcester, Mass., Sept. 11th and 12th; Ashburnham, Mass., Sept. 13th; Ashby, Mass., Sept. 14th; Townsend, Mass., Sept. 15th; Norwood, Mass., Sept. 16th and 17th; Westbury, R. I., Sept. 18th and 19th; Greene, R. I., Sept. 20th; Plainfield, Conn., Sept. 21st; Voluntown, Conn., Sept. 22nd; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 23rd; Collinsville, Conn., Sept. 24th; Chester, Mass., Sept. 25th; Peabody, Mass., Sept. 26th; Lanesville, Mass., Sept. 27th and 28th; Lowell, Mass., Sept. 29th; Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 30th; Milford, N. H., Oct. 1st; Wilton, N. H., Oct. 2nd; West Concord, N. H., Oct. 3rd; Enfield, N. H., Oct. 4th; Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 5th; Newport, N. H., Oct. 6th and 7th; Ludlow Vermont, Oct. 8th and 9th and Troy, N. H., Oct. 10th and 11th.

Fraternally yours,—D. E. C. Y. W. L. Dist. No. 1, Nat. Kay, Organizer.

Big Cab Owners War On Small Fry; Fight To Boost Up Rates

Big taxicab corporations are waging a dual fight to eliminate small independent cab owners and to boost their fares, it was learned yesterday. Under the lead of the big taxi owners, a resolution calling for an increase in fares from the present 15 cents the first quarter of a mile and five cents for each subsequent quarter of a mile to 25 cents for the first fifth of a mile and 5 cents for each succeeding fifth was passed at a meeting of cab owners at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. The resolution was roundly cheered by the entire audience when he told them that the Pullman Company was using all its power to crush the porters' union but that it would fail completely.

Big cab owners are trying to use insurance companies to get the independents to agree to a boost in fares. A committee has been appointed by the big cab bosses to confer with insurance men, in the hope that if insurance companies refuse to issue policies to cab owners working at a low scale, the independents would be forced in line.

WALKER LOUD IN PRAISE OF POPE AND MUSSOLINI

Wild Parties Staged for Butterfly Mayor

ROME, Sept. 11.—After confessing that he was "something of a fascist himself," Mayor Walker of New York City is proving it by loudly singing Mussolini's praises at numerous gay parties given in honor of the butterfly mayor.

At a dinner given by Prince Ponzenzi, governor of Rome, Saturday he declared:

"It is needless to say that two men stand out in my mind above all others. I refer to the Pope and to Premier Mussolini. Nobody who has had the privilege of kneeling at the Holy Father's feet and shaking hands with Premier Mussolini can be other than a better man for it."

Load In Praise of Fascism.

Continuing his lickspittle praises of Mussolini, Mayor Walker said: "Premier Mussolini is the most outstanding figure in the world today and has evolved the most vital form of government in the world. Nobody who has met him can help but get a better knowledge of sociology and of government."

Calling Off Plane Flights As Public Expresses Horror

A real disinclination of the public to further sit in as Roman spectators at the slaughter of airplane pilots has called a check to trans-oceanic flights. At present there seems every possibility that in spite of the decision of President Coolidge, Hoover, and the head of the British air forces that the flights should go on, there will be a winter vacation.

Captain Courtney, now at Corunna, Spain, waiting for a chance to hop to the United States, has announced that the attempt is temporarily abandoned. Captain Herman Kohl of the Junkers plane, Bremen, in Germany, still hopes to make the trip, but Levine's plane is probably going to stay in Europe. Levine has been warned by all streets that flight is prohibited. The Sikorsky plane in New York will not leave before Spring. The "Royal Windsor" crew has been notified by the Windsor flight committee to stay in Ontario. The Boston airport trans-atlantic prize for the first pilot to reach Boston from Europe, amounting to \$25,000 has been withdrawn, "due to the approach of unseasonable weather."

The latest information on the flight of the "Pride of Detroit" is that the plane may be sent by steamer from Japan to Seattle, thus abandoning the Pacific hop.

Insurance men, in the hope that if insurance companies refuse to issue policies to cab owners working at a low scale, the independents would be forced in line.

WHAT PRICE GLORY?



For the fliers dying in such large numbers in trans-oceanic flights now, the lure is glory—"the bubble reputation." But the cynical overlords who send them out, the military experts, Herbert Hoover and Cal. Coolidge, the British government's director of air forces, and those interested in developing commercial aviation plan to make good money out of these young men's danger. With them the word is, "Die for Aviation!"

DEPORTATION FOR MINER PICKETS, THREATENS JUDGE

Intimidation by U. S. Court in East Ohio

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Injunction against picketing in the Eastern Ohio coal fields by any persons not American citizens was granted by Federal Judge Hough yesterday. In conference with the miners' union officials and the employers the judge threatened to "see that any man who cannot talk English or is not an American citizen who dares to take part in picketing shall be immediately deported."

Hough ordered Marshall Stanley Borthwick of the southern Ohio district to take direct charge of enforcing the injunction but he called upon all the authorities of all the counties to give their best cooperation and to watch especially to arrest pickets who were suspected of being foreign.

Five other coal companies in this federal district have rushed to apply for the injunction and to share in the "protection" it gives.

Electric Battle in Irish Free State to End on Friday

DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—Hundreds of meetings were held all over the Free State today by the government and anti-government parties in preparation for the general elections which take place on September 15.

The fight is between the Fianna Fail, the DeValera party and Cumann Na nGaedheal, the government party headed by Cosgrave. The result of the elections is expected to be close, most of the independent and all the farmers' representatives being expected to support the government.

Reactionary Labor Leader! Owing to the reactionary policy of Thomas Johnson, leader of the Irish Labor Party, that organization is expected not to fare as well this time as it did in the last elections. Johnson is a dyed-in-the-wool conservative and after the death of Kevin O'Higgins he offered to make an alliance with Cosgrave against DeValera. He now declares that he will not vote for DeValera as president of the executive council of the Free State leaving the impression that he will not vote for Cosgrave.

Walsh Quits Cosgrave. The Fianna Fail party is expected to be strengthened by defections from the government party ranks. J. J. Walsh, former director of organization for the government party is alleged to be in favor of making a bloc with DeValera. Walsh is a protectionist and is said to have frequently criticized Cosgrave's trucking to the demands of Downing Street.

Another group known as Clann Eireann that split with the government party a few years has declared its support of DeValera. Now, that the latter has decided to enter parliament in the event of his securing a majority, he is liable to receive thousands of votes from those who are republican in their sympathies but feared the revival of civil war in case of a republican victory at the polls.

DeValera a Constitutional. The fact is that DeValera is a constitutionalist politician who has waited patiently for several years until the sentiment of the rank and file of his party made it possible for him to enter the Dail without the

WORLD TOURISTS TO SEE REMARKABLE ART TREASURES IN VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

The one hundred American tourists sailing October 14th to Soviet Russia on the tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, will have the opportunity to view the vast collection of art treasures in the museums and public galleries. Despite rumors that the priceless collections of the Russian government have either been destroyed or sold, the Americans will view an increased collection due to the nationalization of private collections.

Jewelry, plate, pictures, furniture, miniatures, armor, china, tapestries, sculpture and an almost untold collection of books and manuscripts form the bulk of the collection. A large staff of experts and artists is busy sorting and cataloging this heterogeneous mass. Specimens of special value are being added to the former collections in the existing museums and galleries. Furniture, pictures and art treasures found in many famous homes and palaces now converted into museums remain as they are found.

Tourists to Visit Museums. In the museums of Leningrad alone there are over 50,000 pieces of waiting to be catalogued and inspected. Over 5,000 pictures have been concentrated in the great Hermitage galleries and are now being sorted and classified. A marvelous collection of ikons and holy pictures have been centralized in the Museum of Alexander III, where a large expert staff, many of them foreigners, are engaged in restoration work. Many of these ikons have been found to date back to the ninth and earlier centuries.

World Tourists, Inc., by special arrangement with the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations, will conduct the members of its party through these museums, accompanied by special guides and interpreters placed at its disposal through its stay in Soviet Russia. There will also be visits to the theatres, workers' clubs and various public institutions, as well as to places of historical interest.

Will See Kremlin. In Moscow, the tourists will visit the historic Kremlin, the famous walled city within a city. Its gilded towers and domes have long been the main incentive for a Russian tour in the days of the empire, and the Soviet government has preserved its wild, Mongolian splendor.

World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, announce that they still have some vacancies open.

NOTICE
Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. Do it now.

PREPARE YOUR BUNDLES NOW



First National Bazaar

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE DAILY WORKER
and the
FREIHEIT

Madison Square Garden, on October 6, 7, 8 and 9

ALL WORKERS PARTY UNITS, AND WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS ARE URGED TO COLLECT ARTICLES IMMEDIATELY

Delegations are coming to this gigantic affair from the entire country. Each of the largest cities will have a booth of its own. Prizes will be given for the finest booth.

Names received for the Honor Roll at \$1 per name. Advertisements solicited for the Souvenir Program.

For further information apply to Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

THE BIGGEST AFFAIR OF THE YEAR

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives



Nicola Sacco

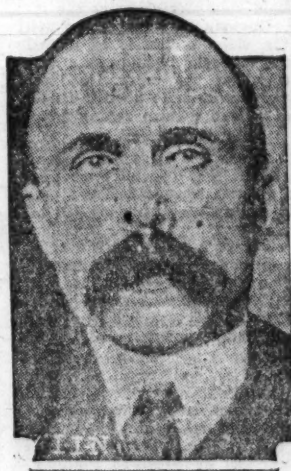
Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
32 First St., New York, N. Y.

Included you will find dollars in my tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, and as my contribution to help the Daily Worker carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name

Address

City

State

Textiles Flourish As Soviet Armenia Improves Industry

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Must the badly oppressed textile workers of New England and southern mills look to the Soviet Union for the only exception to their industry's world-wide record of low wages, long hours and unemployment? The leading article in the current Textile World, authoritative magazine of the industry, in a review of cotton raising and weaving in Soviet Armenia would support such a conclusion.

Alfred G. Smaltz, who has just returned from abroad, recounts the remarkable achievement of the industry in the small Soviet republic which lies between the Caucasus and Turkey. Both the raising of cotton and its manufacture into textiles were practically destroyed during the world war. "But in only a little over five years since Armenia became a part of the Soviet Union," Smaltz writes, "they have set about to rehabilitate their little country with so much energy and along such sound economic lines that they have achieved an almost incredible amount of reconstruction. The plan under which the Armenian cotton industry is being fostered reads as if it might have been drafted by an Armenian agricultural expert."

Soviet Armenia Flourishes.
The cultivation of cotton, Smaltz states, almost paralyzed in 1921, was resumed under Soviet control in 1922 with systematic distribution of high grade seed and practical instructions. Credit cooperatives were established, experimental stations were opened. Mills were established to manufacture cotton by-products.

At Leninakan the cotton is made into textiles in modern mills where nearly 7,500 unionized workers are employed. Smaller mills are being set up in Erivan and Karaklis.

The industry and the union have supervised the erection of workers' quarters in the new mill towns. In Leninakan, Erivan and Sadarabad, Smaltz investigated these quarters and found them to be "clean, neat and well equipped with sanitary facilities. More interesting still," he adds, "were the signs of cultural life within the factories. The club rooms, the library and the theatre all indicate that at least some of the promises of the new regime have been fulfilled."

Erivan will be the center of the textile industry. A big hydro-electric plant has just been opened, and several mills are being constructed there.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)
between the Right and Left. The internal conflict in the British trade union movement is graduating from the kid glove stage, and just as British diplomacy today is a blundering thing compared to what it was in the heyday of the empire's might, a consequence of the progressive decline of British power, so will the methods of the warring elements in the trade unions change from the comparatively dignified conduct of the past to a style of fighting bearing a closer resemblance to rough and tumble combat than to a battle waged under the rule of the Marquis of Queensberry.

GET A NEW READER!

"See Russia for Yourself"

THE MILITARISTS' DRIVE ON PARIS



Rooting, rioting and reeling with liquid joy, 1,700 American business men with a few army officers intermixed, set forth on the Leviathan from New York for Paris, where, despite the contempt of the French population for those who represent the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, a frozen, canned, cut and dried official welcome awaits them from the Poincare cabinet.

The swivel chair soldiers make themselves gaudy with red, pink and is the best afloat; Germany's victors have never been able to build one as his invasion of Mexico in a vain effort to capture Pancho Villa.

Our Letter from Australia

Australian Labor Party.
After a great deal of negotiations, and several postponements, the conference to bring about unity in the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Labor Party was held on the 23rd and 24th of July. There was a record attendance of delegates. The whole of the decisions of the Eastern Conference were endorsed, and Mr. Carey was instructed to vacate the A. L. P. offices and hand over to the Provisional Executive all moneys, property, etc., belonging to the party.

An effort was made by a number of militant delegates at the conference to amend the rules of the party so that the A. L. P. would be represented at A. L. P. conferences by whoever they considered most capable of representing them. This amendment, however, was turned down by 252 votes to 80; therefore Communists are not allowed to represent their unions on A. L. P. conferences because the rules specifically state that no member of the Communist Party can be a member of the A. L. P.

The Communist Party believes that all affiliated unions should fight for this privilege, and will conduct an agitation among the rank and file of the unionists to rally them around this demand, which will again come up for discussion at the next conference which will be held at Easter, 1928.

The Communist Party is pleased that the faction fight in the A. L. P. has been patched up because it did

not desire two labor parties to be in operation to further confuse the workers.

In the Iron Trades.

Friday, July 1st, 1927, was a red-letter day for the workers of Australia because on that day Judge Beatty brushed aside all hypocritical humbug and exposed the Federal Arbitration Court as a weapon for the employing-class. This was done per medium of the award delivered in the engineers' case. The award provided for piece-work, dilution of labor, daily hiring, and overtime at ordinary rates of pay. Although the forty-hour week is granted, many large and important undertakings are exempted, and this concession—which has been practically won on the industrial field—does not by any means compensate for the rest of the award.

The award caused great consternation among the arbitration advocates who gave voice to wails about the unfairness of it; but the more intelligent section of the working-class, knowing full well the function of arbitration courts, immediately set to work to organize the workers to withstand the attack on conditions that had been fought for and won, in the past. They realized that the time had arrived for action, and that talking had proved to be worthless; that if the iron trades workers were beaten at the cost of the workers would be defeated in due course.

WANTED—MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

"A New World Unfolding"

"End Sigmarmism," Say Cloakmakers

(Continued from Page One)

is not tackling the open shops. Where he has attempted to organize the scab shops he has sent the workers back to toil 10 to 12 hours a day. This afternoon's meeting is to start a campaign, so the workers can make a living and establish one union in the industry.

Other Speakers.

Other speakers were I. Brauner, chairman of the shop chairmen's council; Harry Berlin of local 10; Oscar Mileaf, Rose Worris, H. Koretz, local 35 and Joseph Boruchowitz, local 2.

Telegram of greetings were received from the Cloak and Dressmakers' Relief Conference, Los Angeles; Progressive Cloak and Dressmakers; Boston; Branch 56, Workmen Circle, Boston; Unity Committee of the Furriers Union; the Chicago Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers Union and the Cloak and Dressmakers of Los Angeles.

Test of Resolution.

The resolution adopted reads: "Whereas, the cloak and dress industry of this city is practically ruined thru the civil war which has existed in the union for the past ten months and as a result we are enduring great suffering because of the terrible working conditions;

"And whereas, this chaos is being intensified by the continued support of the employers to the right wing clique in our union, which is repudiated by the membership;

"And whereas, even the employers and gangsters have collaborated to force the workers to register with Sigmarm, the workers never supported him, and his so-called organization drives have been nothing but a cloak for forcing registration and the payment of dues;

Condemn Sigmarm.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we cloak and dressmakers assembled in Madison Square Garden on September 10th, vigorously condemn the action of Morris Sigmarm and his clique who have broken our union and undermined our working conditions;

"That we demand that the employers take their hands off the union;

"That we call upon all cloak and dressmakers to continue to resist from paying dues to the Sigmarm union and we urge them to pay their dues to the Joint Board and thus help bring an end to the pogrom;

For General Election.

"That we demand: 1. The immediate reinstatement in the union of all expelled locals and individuals. 2. A referendum vote on the question of proportional representation. 3. The restoration of union conditions in the shops. 4. An immediate general election in our union, under the supervision of an impartial committee, thereby guaranteeing us the right to choose our own leaders.

"And be it further resolved, that we call upon the leaders of our Joint Board, in view of the present situation.

Start New Offensive.

1. "To begin at once the launching of a new offensive against Sigmarm and his clique.

2. "To organize a mass movement of workers in the shops, in order to put an end to the civil war in our union before the next season begins.

"Down with the pogrom! Down with cloak rule!

"Sigmarm and his henchmen who have ruined our union and our union conditions must go!

"Long live a powerful and united union of the Cloak and Dressmakers!

"On with the new offensive!"

Two Hundred Fifty-eight Million Roubles for New Metal Work in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 25 (By Mail).—Two hundred fifty-eight million roubles have been allotted this year for capital works in metal industry.

The total cost of capital expenditures in metal industry since 1922-23 economic year to 1926-27 economic year amounted to 577 million roubles.

The state of works connected with construction of new plants and capital reconstruction of old ones will enable us to start new works in time stipulated by the plan.

What's What in Washington

LEAGUE IMPERIALISTS GLAD TO PLAY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AGAINST WALL STREET

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In debt to Wall Street for \$4,300,000,000, the nations of Latin America write in debtors' toils and their labors to free themselves from the grip of Yankee imperialism tend more and more to fasten world attention on the score of more or less independent republics south of the Rio Grande.

Monroe Doctrine Questioned.

Washington fairly smarted when Enrique Villegas of Chile, president of the council of the League of Nations declared that there is no good reason why the League should not interest itself in problems arising between the American governments. Villegas boldly cut through the Monroe Doctrine with that statement before the only body in the world representing the joint interests of America's debtors and probably foreshadowed the development of the League into the center of anti-American influence both on the American continent and in Europe and Asia. In effect, Villegas, speaking from the presidential desk of the League council, openly flouted the United States government's insistence that European nations look the other way while it browbeats smaller American countries unable to resist.

The Indo-Latins, from ruling business classes down to the most propertyless peasant, know that British, French, German and Italian imperialism is no better than the brand maintained by Secretary Kellogg, but they do see some hope in setting the competing world powers to clashing over Latin American exploitation. That is exactly the contingency which the state department wishes to avoid. It hopes to keep European influence, as represented in the League of Nations, out of America so that there can be no possible appeal from the superior force of the dominant Yankees.

Panama Crushed.
A case in point is the treaty the United States is forcing on Panama, tearing away every vestige of independence from the isthmian republic. Panama threatens to appeal to the League but the state department is sternly forbidding such procedure and insisting that Panama sign on the dotted line or pass into the category of marine-ruled countries like Haiti and Nicaragua.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE MAZE OF LOW INTRIGUE

See Hand of American Imperialism

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The cabals and intrigues going on behind the scenes here indicate a definite rift between the great powers. Poland, which discussed with some of the other nations the general question of disarmament withdrew her first proposal and has another ready to submit. It is understood that this one is more drastic than the first and is said to be absolutely unacceptable to the other powers. In certain circles statesmen and political journalists claim to see the hand of American imperialism, which they charge is backing Poland and urging her to make such proposals as will be refused. Drastic disarmament proposals will be defeated but that will enable the enemies of the league to carry on a world wide campaign to the effect that it has collapsed.

See Evidence of World Fight.
Britain has been using the league for its own ends during the past two years and its dominance frequently interferes with plans of the American bankers. It is felt here that the American capitalist government, incensed at the complete failure of its own naval arms conference which ended so disastrously, is playing certain small nations against the league itself.

Vanderelde On the Job.
Emil Vandervelde, hero of the socialist international, flunkey of Albert the king of the Belgians and social traitor, is there as the foreign minister of the capitalist government of his own country and has promised to support a second proposition of the small nations, that of the Holland delegation which wants to revise the trilogy of arbitration, security and disarmament approved at the fifth assembly of the league and known as the "Geneva protocol." Vandervelde favors a plan whereby the attacked nation will be able to receive heavy loans from the big powers to enable it to purchase the necessary means with which to carry on war. This same plan is also approved by the British Tory foreign minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain.

For the most part the real conference is concealed from the press and the dirty work of the secret diplomats proceeds without publicity, because they dare not face the light of day with their real designs.

NEW!

We have just received from England a shipment of a new edition of the Communist classic—



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By
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with the author. Translated
by J. Fineberg.

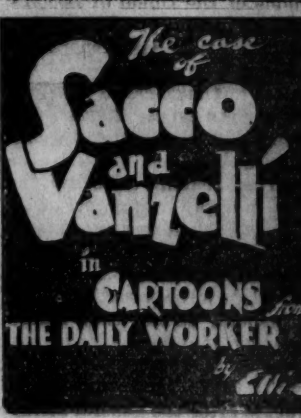
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The Truck Drivers Win Their Strike.

Hardly had the ink dried on the capitalist newspapers that in union proclaimed the strike of the truck drivers to be illegal, without the sanction of the union and a blow at that metaphysical entity called "the public" than it ended with a victory for the strikers. The demand of the men for a five-dollar a week increase was granted and they are now back at work enjoying the fruits of their fight. The entire labor movement of New York and of the country rejoices in the outcome of this exhibition of determination on the part of the 7,000 truck drivers.

This victory is very significant inasmuch as it is in striking contrast to results accruing to workers who depend upon arbitration and other fraudulent methods approved by the reactionary leaders of labor. It again proves that the most potent weapon for remedying unbearable conditions is that of the strike. It is the most effective argument. The employers can always get clever lawyers and special pleaders to hoodwink the workers in protracted negotiations and far too frequently those supposed to present the case for labor render the greatest service to the employers. The only argument the employers really understand is that of organized power, which was so successfully used in this case. It is to be hoped that thousands upon thousands of other workers take advantage of favorable situations and again raise the strike weapon as the most effective weapon at this time in the arsenal of labor.

Particularly admirable is this victory inasmuch as the employers in the negotiations demanded a wage cut. The answer to this insolent demand was the strike which culminated in victory and a wage increase.

Bolshevik Tactics Triumph in Anglo-Russian Situation.

That the leaders of the British General Council of Trade Unions, on the payroll of the imperialists, now stand exposed before the workers of the whole world as agents of the Baldwin Tory government and enemies of the working class is due as much to the correct Bolshevik line followed by the All-Union Communist Party as to their own acts. Had the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics yielded to the demands of the opposition to break off relations immediately after the betrayal of the general strike in Britain they would have rendered a great service to the Purcells and Hickses and other leaders of the so-called left inasmuch as these traitors would not now have to expose themselves as vassals of imperialism and supporters of the war preparations of the British Tories against the Soviet Union.

The breaking off of relations by the British labor agents of Baldwin is the logical goal of the road to infamy travelled by the General Council during the past two years. The history of the leadership of the General Council is a record that parallels the policy of the Tories. The labor lieutenants in Britain refused to take adequate preparations for the defense of the workers before the general strike; they placed themselves at the head of the movement in order to betray the general strike at a moment when it was on the ascendancy and changing into a political struggle against the government; they betrayed the miners in the long struggle after the general strike; when Ramsey MacDonald urged the sending of greater forces into China they approved this monstrous treachery by their silence; they did not oppose the shameful and provocative Arcos raid or the subsequent rupture of international relations with the Soviet Union. At every stage of the developing crisis the treachery of the leaders of the General Council increased in exact proportion to the intensity of the Tory fight against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Internally the policy of the General Council was to aid the Baldwin government in its offensive against labor in order to weaken the labor movement so that British imperialism could be assured a helpless and subservient working class as an aid to its war schemes. The final, culminating treachery of the General Council was the rupture at Edinburgh of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee. It was historically essential that the initiators of this break be the leaders of the General Council, in order that they might reveal before the working class the depths to which they are capable of sinking in their subservience to the Tory government. Had the Bolsheviks of Russia yielded to the demands of the opposition for a break at the close of the general strike, the left leaders of the type of Purcell could have claimed that not they, but the Communists of the Soviet Union, were responsible for the break.

Just as the leaders of the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party were guilty of over-emphasizing the importance of the creation of the Anglo-Russian trade union committee and declared that it would be the means of "rendering harmless reformism in Europe," so they wrongly demanded a break with the reformists when their role in the general strike showed reformism to be as loathsome as ever.

The Anglo-Russian Committee served the purpose of bringing the masses of workers then under the influence of the left phrasology of the Purcells into closer relations with the workers of the Soviet Union. These workers now perceive clearly the treachery of their former leaders and will scornfully reject the leadership of the General Council that so openly and brazenly serves the Tories. The workers of Britain and of the Soviet Union will find means of entering into closer contact for their mutual defense against the conspiracies of the Baldwin government in spite of the actions at Edinburgh of the General Council traitors.

Freedom, the rebel's star abide
Like a red beacon, until at last
The crimson sun at morning tide
Shall see the ranks of Labor massed,
Never to let the feet retreat,
And never to let the courage fail,
Until the iron battalions sweep
Over the walls of Charlestown jail!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

Speech of ROBT. MINOR
At Workers' Party Convention.
(Continued)

IN the first place we described the preparations for war which take the form of "strengthening the rear," and secondly the enormous increases in military preparation of the nations for war; and thirdly the "ideological preparation" of the masses for support of the imperialist governments in the coming war, which "ideological preparation" of the workers is being carried on systematically by the "Socialist" parties and trade union bureaucracies.

I pointed out that the coming war will come under conditions very different from the last world war, both technically and politically.

Now, comrades, it is necessary, as the Communist International pointed out in its plenum, that these new conditions be met with a new adjustment of the revolutionary practice. Let us go into a few of the most important. It is understood that the press has given you and will give you the greater part of the information necessary for an understanding of this adjustment. However, to emphasize a few of the more important. You know, of course, the slogans of the Bolshevik Parties of Lenin in the war of 1914, where Lenin pointed out that it was necessary for every revolutionary workers' party in every country to seek the overthrow of its own imperialism. That there was no nation engaged in the war in which the working class had not the duty of the revolutionary opposition to the war and to its own government. The situation of today, however, you see already is a changed situation. And an illustration of that, during the sub-committee meeting in Moscow, where we were considering the tactics to be employed, the question of fraternization was brought up. The question was raised, whether we should use, unchanged, the slogan, "Soldiers fraternize in the trenches." This was a Leninist slogan used in the World War of 1914. For a while there were comrades who took that slogan automatically as one which was to be continued in the present time unchanged. But when we considered and consultation with our Russian Bolshevik comrades, who I am thankful to say are still in the head of our Communist International, it became quite evident that no such automatic application could be made in the present situation. What is the difference? The slogan of fraternization as employed in the last war, was a slogan intended to break the morale of the two opposing armies. To break the morale of this imperialist side and also to break the morale of that imperialist side. That is, to cause a disruption of the morale of the two opposing imperialist armies mutually. Is that the same problem we face in the coming war? No. In the coming war, not all sides will be imperialist. And will also be revolutionary and anti-imperialist parties. In the coming war, it is necessary to make an adaptation to which our tactics will be aimed against the morale of the imperialist armies but in favor of the morale and the discipline of the revolutionary armies. This idea was worked out partly in the May Day proclamation which was issued by the Executive Committee of 1927, as you will see, makes it clear that the application of the fraternization slogan no longer appears in the simple form but in the form of calling for the soldiers of the armies of the imperialists to go over to the side of the revolutionary army.

Other questions arose over the question of slogans of peace. The Russian revolution we remember raised the slogan of bread, land, and peace. Some comrades have the idea to raise this slogan "The struggle for peace," and, comrades, when that question was raised we had to search very carefully to find out whether there remained a little touch of pacifist ideology among the comrades who come. The slogan of "struggle for peace" is too dangerously near and too essentially akin to the slogan which Comrade Trotsky mistakenly raised during the war of 1914. We can raise such a slogan "War against war." We find that the slogan which Lenin raised, the slogan of converting the imperialist war into a civil war, the slogan of defeat your own government (with the modification which I am going to make) still apply. When it comes to the slogan of defeat your own government, there comes a modification. When it comes to the Soviet Union, of course there can be no attempt on the part of revolutionists to defeat our own Soviet Union, or its government. When it comes to a certain non-imperialist nations which may find themselves in such a position, for example, we may say, Persia, or we might suppose a state of the Chinese revolution, such nations, not proletarian dictatorships, not imperialist powers, can find themselves actually fighting in alliance with the Soviet Union. In such situations we link a Marxian analysis and we adopt that Leninist tactic which brings us to give active support to those powers struggling in nationalist liberation movements against imperialist powers and in alliance with our international "socialist fatherland," of the Soviet Union.

It became necessary to call to mind many times during the debates in Moscow the instructions which Lenin gave to the delegation which went from the Soviet Union to the Hague conference sometime ago. It became

necessary to eradicate the last remaining traces among the delegates of the idea of the effectiveness of such a slogan as "boycott the war."

It came to a question of a general strike. You must remember that in Lenin's instructions he gave a certain direction which was interpreted by many to mean that the general strike was not to be employed as a weapon against war. However, very detailed explanation, carefully given by our Russian comrades, made clear to all delegates. I hope, that no such mechanical understanding can be made. What Lenin warned against was the Herve conception of the general strike as a method—the method as it was in the hands of Gustav Herve, the French leader, in the pre-war days. Lenin warned that to teach workers that they can merely drop their tools and be inactive on the day that war is declared, that the teaching that they will stop work without any preparations to put through a general strike to the only logical conclusion of a general strike, meant deception and pacifist illusions for the workers. But the question of the general strike is not confined to any such narrow basis and the British general strike which came in such a terrifically dramatic form before the eyes of the workers of the world has compelled the most careful investigation of all the significance and possibilities of the general strike as a weapon of the working class in relation to war and war danger. It is almost inevitable that before the British working class in a war situation in the near future. This makes it necessary for us to examine the last detail and for us to understand what Lenin meant when he pointed out that the general strike in Moscow in 1905, which led to the intervention of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution, was not only within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a separate organization opposed to the party, but even an international organization against the Communist leadership. This would have been an organization which by its very nature would have worked toward breaking the confidence of the workers throughout the world in the Soviet Union, in our revolutionary state—just at the time of the war danger, which first of all demands that the morale of the working class be kept at the highest. And this opposition made a disgraceful exhibition of its support to the social democratic and petty-bourgeois anarchist riff raff who are carrying on the work of the bourgeoisie as attempting to break efforts of the confidence of the workers in the proletarian aid of the world war, thereby helping to make possible the mobilization of the masses for war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution.

Trotsky openly declared plainly and openly that the greatest danger—mind you, at this moment of war danger, that the greatest danger before the revolutionary movement was the inner line of the Russian party leadership. The inner party regime is the greatest danger, said Trotsky. It showed that they were on the fringe of a break with the Communist International. On the fringe of "trek" of the weaker elements outside of the ranks of the Communist party and the Communist International. The only vote in support of Trotsky was that of the already disgraced Bujovich. The Communist International with the exception of the adopted policy condemning and analyzing and ideologically destroying the opposition. In addition to that it raised the question of the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee if their conduct in the future were not of a different sort. Since then they have made a declaration which has, if I am rightly informed, settled the matter at the present time with their remaining in the party and again promising to obey the discipline of the party which they have so often flouted.

(To Be Continued)

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DRAMA

A Play by the Other English Humorist

"Pickwick," at the Empire.

Public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, England has produced two great humorists. One, of course, is Charles Chaplin, and the other is his predecessor, Charles Dickens. In many respects, allowing for difference of time and manners, the quality of their fun is the same; that is, it is one-third pathos, and it causes the audience to laugh only by bringing them so close to tears, so close to pity and contempt, and then relieving them from uncomfortable emotions by a sudden and surprising smack with the slap-stick.

"Pickwick," at the Empire Theatre, follows well enough various incidents in "The Pickwick Papers," making a sort of plot out of Pickwick's being sued for breach of promise by his housekeeper. There is much extraneous matter, useful for dramatic purposes, which has no relation to the main story, however. Some of the best and funniest passages center around the nearly successful efforts of impecunious Mr. Jingle to marry money. If you have never heard Hugh Miller, as Mr. Alfred Jingle, tell the story, in newspaper headline style, of Spanish love and the stomach pump, your education is not complete.

However the funniest, or the saddest, thing is to see Chas. Dickens himself, well used to poverty in his own younger days, pathetically seeking, even back of the mask of melodrama and farce, for that mythical personage, "The Good Boss," Dickens loves to write of misery, and does it well, but except for "Hard Times" he looks away from the essential misery of his age, the important misery, that which had social power in it, that relative misery of the machine proletariat. His chosen field is the slum proletariat, the decadent master class, which he satirizes, and the swarm of servants, whom he extols for their loyalty.

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voiced approval of "something good and sweet at last," and to sigh over the "aristocratic English" conductor of the very good little orchestra; who, uniformed as a gallant of 1830, had exactly the countenance of England's greatest statesman, Disraeli.

—V. S.

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- Wm. Schmidt, Curtice, O.....5.00
- B. Ripley, Cleveland, O.....4.00
- W. Cherry, New York City.....1.00
- L. Abbott, New York City.....1.00
- C. Burns, B'klyn, N. Y.....2.00
- Oseifert, Fresno, Calif.....1.00
- Herman DeBoer, Fresno, Calif.....1.00
- Herman DeBoer, Jr., Fresno, Calif.....1.00
- Siebert E. DeBoer, Fresno, Calif.....1.00
- Claude J. DeBoer, Fresno, Calif.....1.00
- Eugene V. DeBoer, Fresno, Calif.....1.00
- E. H. Hunt, Port Arthur, Texas.....1.00
- E. H. Breaux, Port Arthur, Texas.....1.00
- A. C. Stiefel, Port Arthur, Texas.....3.00
- J. C. Lasher, Port Arthur, Texas.....1.00
- Dan Jones, Sr., Port Arthur, Texas.....1.00
- K. Kostoff, Gary, Ind.....1.00
- Geo. Radosevich, Gary, Ind.....2.00
- Milan J. Canovic, Gary, Ind.....1.00
- M. Brighfield, Gary, Ind.....1.00
- A. Shonick, Detroit, Mich.....1.00
- Peter Kihalich, Detroit, Mich.....1.00
- Emil Tekula, Detroit, Mich.....1.00
- H. Grego, Detroit, Mich.....1.00
- Peter Vatsmavik, Detroit, Mich.....1.00
- Frank Risako, Detroit, Mich.....1.00

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"REVELRY," a dramatization by Maurice Watkins, author of "Chicago," of the novel by Samuel Hopkins Adams, will be presented by Robert Milton at the Theatre Maque Monday night. The players include: Berton Churchill, George MacFarlane, William B. Mack, James Crane, Harry Bannister, Jefferson de Angelis, Frederick Burton, Charles Ellis, Eleanor Woodruff, Rose Hobart, Adele Klaer and Irene Homer.

"THE BABY CYCLONE," a farce by George M. Cohan will open Monday night at the Henry Miller's Theatre. Grant Mitchell, Joseph Allen, Georgia Caine, Spencer Tracy and Nan Sunderland head the cast.

"MY MARYLAND," an operetta will be produced by the Messrs. Shubert at Jolson's Theatre, Monday evening. The music is by Sigmund Romberg and the book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly. The cast includes, Evelyn Herbert, George Rosener, Nathaniel Wagner, Marion Ballou, Arthur Cunningham, Fuller Mellich and Margaret Merle.

"HALF A WIDOW," a musical comedy with book and lyrics by Frank Dupree and Harry B. Smith and music by Shep Camp will open at the Waldorf Theatre Monday night, presented by Wally Glick. The principals include Gertrude Lang, Halfrid Young, Benny Rubin, Julia Keely and Beryl Halley.

TUESDAY.

"10 PER CENT," a comedy of theatrical life by Eugene Davis, will open Tuesday at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre. Robert Leonard, Albert Hackett, Walter Plimmer Jr., Nancy Sheridan, John Williams and Patricia Calvert play the principal roles.

"THE WILD MAN OF BORNEO," a new comedy by Marc Connelly and Herman J. Mankiewicz, will be produced by Philip Goodman at the Bijou Theatre Monday night. George Hassell, Marguerite Churchill, Harold Elliott, Josephine Hull, Lotta Linthicum and Edward F. Nannery head the cast.

THURSDAY.

"THE TRIUMPHANT BACHELOR," a comedy by Owen Davis, will be ushered in Thursday night at the Biltmore Theatre. Robert Ames, Elsie Lawson, Mildred MacLeod and Richard Sterling head the cast of players. The Chamins are the producers.

FRIDAY.

"CREOLES," a play of New Orleans by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins will have its premiere at the Klaw Theatre Friday night, presented by Richard Herndon. The leading roles will be played by Helen Chandler, Princess Matchabelli, Natacha Rambova, George Nash and Allan Dinehart.

SATURDAY.

"THE MIKADO," Gilbert and Sullivan's famous operetta will be revived by Winthrop Ames at the Royale Theatre, next Saturday night. The players include: Fred Wright, the English comedian, as Ko-Ko; William Williams, Nanki-Poo; John Barclay, The Mikado; J. Humbird Duffey, Pish-Tush; William C. Gordon, Pooh-Bah; Lois Bennett, Yum-Yum; Vera Ross, Katisha; S. Suissabell Sterling, Pitti-Sing and Bettina Hall, Peep-Bo.

REPORT REVOLT ON IN LITHUANIA; WIRES CENSORED

Rebels Disarm Police and Soldiers

RIGA, Sept. 11.—Altho a censorship has been imposed on the telegram service meager reports of a revolt in Lithuania have been received here. The entire country is in the throes of a civil war.

It is stated that the revolt has been started by the opposition parties against the Valdenaras government. Fighting has been going on for the last two days. The rebels have met with considerable success, according to information here, in the town of Tauragen, on the road from Riga to Tilsit. Many other towns are under the control of the revolutionists. In every town, the first act of the rebels has been to disarm the police and occupy the police and military barracks. They then march to the next town and call upon the populace to join the uprising.

The government has rushed troops from Kovno, the capital and Mamel to crush the revolt. They claim they have defeated the rebels, but there is some doubt here as to the claim, as the censorship is being continued in force. A state of war has also been proclaimed by the government.

Mellon Apparently Backing Hughes for Republican Choice

Andrew Mellon, just returned from Europe, may be behind a Hughes boom for presidency, if his remarks when interviewed mean anything.

Although Mellon claims to have been out of touch with politics during his two-month visit to Europe, he told friends today that he intended to take an active interest in the presidential preliminaries from now on. He denied that he would be a candidate, despite strong backing for him in Pennsylvania and throughout the country.

He expects shortly to confer here with his nephew W. L. Mellon, and other Pennsylvania leaders.

Has 79 Votes.
The support of Secretary Mellon undoubtedly would be a tremendous boon to Hughes. Mellon unquestionably owns the Pennsylvania delegation, which has 79 votes in the nominating convention. Pennsylvania is expected to support Mellon as a favorite son in the early balloting, and Mellon will have the decision as to where Pennsylvania's votes shall go in a decisive ballot for the nomination.

On shipboard coming home from Europe, Mellon held conferences with Hughes on the approaching presidential situation. Upon arriving in New York, Hughes said he was for the re-nomination of President Coolidge, and expressed the belief that Mr. Coolidge would run if drafted by the party.

In his conversations today, Mellon distinctly gave the impression that Hughes himself would be receptive to a convention call, and from this politicians deduced that Mellon might lead the move to secure the nomination for the former secretary of state.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Sub-Section 1AC.
Membership meeting of S. S. 1AC will be held tonight at Forsyth St., room 4. The order of business will be: Report of S. S. Executive Committee and election of S. S. Executive.

Unit 2F-Sub-Section.
(Section 1)
An important meeting for members of the above unit will be held tonight at 7 p. m., at 51 East 10th St. All members are urged to attend.

Morning International Branch.
The Morning International Branch will hold an educational meeting in Room 34, 108 East 14th street, Wednesday, 10:30 a. m. All early night workers are invited to be present.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Type Union 6.
A regular meeting of book and job chairmen of Typographical Union No. 6 will be held tonight, 6 p. m., at the employment bureau, 24 West 16th St. All chairmen should attend.

Furriers Sewing Room in the Bronx.
The Bronx Women's Furriers Council has opened a sewing room at 1542 Minford Place, Bronx, for purpose of making articles for the National Press Bazaar in Madison Square on October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Volunteers are urged to report there for working any evening.

Progressive Upholsterers Meet
Tonight.
A special meeting of all Progressive Upholsterers is being held tonight right after work at 30 Union Square to discuss the question of preparing for an upholstery booth at the National Press Bazaar being held in Madison Square Garden on October 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Iron Workers Meet Tomorrow.
An important meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held tomorrow at the Rand School building, 7 East 15th St., 8 p. m. The question of rejoining the international will be taken up. Reports about the conditions in the trade, the activities of the union and its financial standing will be given. Plans for further activities will be proposed and discussed.

There will also be given a short talk by a prominent labor leader on the topic, "Unemployment, Its Causes and Its Solutions." It is very important that every member shall be present at this meeting without fail. The union is also announcing that during its present organization campaign, iron and bronze workers from the open shops may join the union at reduced initiation fee.

Delay Draft of New Tenement House Bill

With its investigation of wretched housing conditions in New York City completed, the Commission on Revision of the Tenement House Law is beginning to draft a new housing law. Conferences with this end in view will start September 26th.

That any law materially affecting housing conditions will be passed under the Tammany administration is regarded as extremely doubtful.

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Bus Owners Evade Traffic Regulation To Increase Profit

More than 700 buses are violating local regulations with the knowledge of the Tammany administration, according to latest figures.

In most cases large and bulky, frequently measuring more than 30 feet long and requiring 10 feet of the roadway for their safe passage, they constitute a serious problem. In the opinion of many well informed people by next year their number will be increased to about 1,500.

20,000 Passengers Daily.
It has been estimated that these buses bring from 15,000 to 20,000 passengers into the midtown district every day, with every possibility of this number being substantially augmented when the Holland Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson is ready for traffic late in the fall.

The immense cars may be found parked in the most thickly crowded streets for hours at a time. The sidewalks are in most cases the platforms where the passengers are received and discharged. Most of these buses go where they want without any schedule to be adhered to. They often proclaim themselves right-of-way buses when, it is said, their business has little if any relation to such activity.

Where Traffic Is Heaviest.
With respect to the genuine sightseeing lines, of which there are few, they operate almost wholly in the heart of the city, where traffic is heaviest and crowds thickest, where elbow room at the most favorable hours is at a premium, and where accidents are most likely to occur. The police department signs forbidding parking at these spots appear not to apply to them.

They have been allowed to develop their business not only with apparent disregard of the law but also with apparent sanction of officialdom. One Tammany Hall Administration after the other has allowed them to continue. Being in a strategic position they will not be dislodged without a struggle.

Ford Ready to Put Out New Model, But Yet Men Lack Work

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—With the "change-over" process for production of a new automobile practically completed, the Ford Motor Co. today is employing approximately 58,000 men in its Highland Park and River Rouge plants, according to an official of the company.
"The company's plants have been operating on a five-day schedule since last spring," he added. "This does not mean that all employees have been working full time. Some are employed five or six days a week, while others are on a shorter schedule."

Questioned about a report that the company today had formally inaugurated a full five-day week for all employees, the official said he had not received notification of such a move. Ford is abandoning the very cheap car field because of competition from General Motors, which has Morgan and Du Pont backing.

Poverty, Lure of Stage Draw 2,000 Girls From Chicago Homes In 1927

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Two thousand girls have left homes in Chicago and the vicinity since the first of the year, because of poverty and the lure of the stage, according to Lieut. M. Mills, in charge of the "missing" bureau of the Chicago police today.

Of the 2,000, 80 per cent have been located, but 400 have never been heard from.
"Fully 40 per cent of the runaways hope to go on the stage. The most common secondary cause for runaways is love for some man frowned upon by the parents. Then, poverty, or home squalor, is a factor."

Fonck May Fly.
CURTIS FIELD, L. I., Sept. 11.—Whether or not aviation Rene Fonck, French wartime aviator ace, shall attempt a flight from New York to Paris rests on the decision of the war minister of France and the sentiment of the French nation.

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SACCO-VANZETTI CASE BLOW TO BOSSES' COURTS AS WORKERS SEE BRUTALITY OF CLASS JUSTICE

(By Federated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Election of Sacco and Vanzetti by a Massachusetts court has spread distrust and contempt for courts, as biased upper class institutions, in England and through Europe, asserts George Young, London correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. "If in the courts of New England under English common law," he writes, "workers could thus be condemned to death, then British workers might expect the same fate in England unless they showed at once they were not going to stand for it. That was the feeling in the mind of the average trade unionist when he marched to Grosvenor Place to protest against the execution of two anarchist daggers 3,000 miles away."

"Of late years," Young continues, "in one decision after another, British courts have shown that the unconscious bias in the minds of a bench and bar drawn entirely from one class and entirely devoted to that class causes inequities in collisions between the interests of classes or even in comparison between their treatment for similar offenses."
"If this feeling is so strong in law-abiding England with its high standard of justice, it will obviously be far stronger in continental countries. There in fact it would not be too strong to say that Sacco and Vanzetti are regarded as two of the first casualties in an impending struggle between liberty of opinion and an obscurantist law."
"The probable solution in England will not be such a reconstruction of the legal class and of law courts as has taken place in Russia, so as to make them more representative and less rigid. It will lie rather in a reorganization of the existing courts to commercial cases and in the establishment of new procedures and tribunals for social and criminal matters."

General Strike of Leather Workers Grips Philadelphia

PHILA., Sept. 11.—Three hundred suit and bag-makers of Philadelphia this morning declared a general strike, tying up completely twenty-three shops and almost entirely paralyzing the industry. The general strike was the answer of the workers in the suit case and bag trade to the refusal of the bosses to even confer with them on the demands which they put forward.

The workers had been working previously under open shop conditions, with outrageous hours and low wages imposed upon them. They were subject to being hired and fired at will by the bosses. Unemployment periodically threw hundreds of workers out of work. As a result of the undisputed sway enjoyed by the bosses, unsanitary conditions in the shops menaced the health of the workers, and no demands resulted in any improvement.

After months of organizing work, the Suit Case and Bag Makers Union presented the following demands to the bosses: a 44 hour week, 20 per cent increase in wages for week workers and 30 per cent for piece workers; time and a quarter for overtime; no discharge of workers without giving good reason; equal division of work in slack time and the recognition of the union.

The bosses refused even to consider these just demands of the workers whereupon the strike call was issued. Three hundred out of the five hundred workers in the industry answered the very first call, and attended the strike meeting. In a very few days every worker of any kind in every shop in the city will be out. The spirit of the workers is enthusiastic. They are determined to win the fight for the right to organize and for an improvement of conditions.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE CONDITIONS FRIGHTFUL AS STARVATION WAGES AND PATERNALISM PREVAIL

(By Federated Press.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sept. 11.—Southern textiles are not only "parasitic" but a "liability and not an asset to the community" so long as they do not pay a living wage to workers, declared President T. A. Wilson of the North Carolina Federation of Labor in his labor day message. In a triple attack on low wages, child labor and feudal mill villages, Wilson called for unionization of the industry as the only effective remedy for these evils.

Children Forced Into Mills.
"The industrialization of North Carolina does not come up to the standard of allowing workers a sufficient wage to buy back some of the things they produce," he asserted. Too much attention has been paid to industries commonly known as secondary employers of labor, or that type of industry which does not pay a sufficient wage for the head of the family. Therefore the father has to bring the children in as assistant breadwinners.

Also, North Carolina has too many industries which segregate themselves, and thereby cause the workers to live in company-owned homes. These workers cannot have the same freedom, will power and make as good citizens as the workers who are not controlled by such paternalism—that paternalism which the American industries so greatly hate when practiced by the government toward industry. The worker is compelled through circumstances to submit.

In support of high wages as a spur to prosperity, Wilson adduced the testimony of many business leaders. "Yet it appears," he added, "that certain sections of the United States, because of the low prevailing wages, are parasites on other sections where the wage is more commensurate with service rendered."

Must Unionize.
"North Carolina's industries have now passed the stage of infancy and should be paying better wages. Many financial statements of these firms can be had and they show real profits

and excellent prospects for the future. No community with low wages can be prosperous. In fact, spiritual, moral and intellectual rights are being sacrificed for property rights."
The Carolina labor chief called not only for unionization but for active political work to assure at least eight months' schooling a year for children, better labor laws, suitable child labor legislation and the regulation of objectionable hours of labor for women.

Complaint of Overtime With No Wages Loses Cambridge Man's Job

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 11.—When a shipper in Lincoln Stores, Cambridge, protested against having to work long hours of overtime for no pay, he was fired. A fellow-worker told the boss what he thought of that incident and got his pay immediately. He also was fired.

Lincoln Stores, Cambridge, is one of a chain of department stores spread over New England. The Cambridge Store alone showed a net profit of \$50,000 last year. The workers do not share in this prosperity. The men work eighty hours a week; the salesgirls get \$13 pay, which is only \$1 above the minimum wage law limit.

German Militarist Maneuvers.
BERLIN, Sept. 11.—More than 200,000 persons this afternoon watched 53 German airplanes perform hair raising stunts over Tempelhofer Field in celebration of the "first German air day" since the war.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—While unfavorable ocean weather reports today prevented Charles A. Levine and Capt. Hinchcliffe from hopping off in the Miss Columbia on their westward flight, Levine again announced his determination to make the trip, in spite of the disasters which have overtaken other expeditions.

Museum of Revolution At Leningrad Preserves Famous Warning to Tsar

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).—An interesting document received by the Museum of Revolution—an original warning of the Executive Committee of "Narodnaia Volia" sent to Alexander III, first days after his ascension to the throne. Together with the document is the envelope in which this warning was sent by mail to the minister of war addressed to the former Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch, to be handed over to the czar. The stamp on the envelope bears the date of March 4th, 1881.

This document was printed in the secret printing shop of "Narodnaia Volia" on March 2nd, 1881, i.e., second day after execution of Alexander II by the members of "Narodnaia Volia."
"Narodnaia Volia" points out to Alexander III, that Russia cannot live under existing conditions and warns the new czar that "historical justice exists for him as well as for everybody."

Women Workers Hold Labor Institute at Sweetbriar College

SWEETBRIAR, Va., Sept. 11.—Twenty-five southern girls, all active workers in industry, have just concluded the first summer institute for women in industry ever held in the south. From textile and hosiery mills, tobacco factories and other plants they came to hear the message that unionism is the only cure for the long hours, low wages and wretched working conditions that characterize the South. Plans are already being made for another institute next summer, probably in North Carolina.

With an appropriation of \$3,500 from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland fund) and a like amount raised in southern communities, the institute rented quarters at Sweetbriar College and engaged the services of Broadus Mitchell, professor of economics at Johns Hopkins, as director. Mitchell, author of the authoritative study of the rise of cotton mills in the south, stressed the history of industry and its present day problems in the rapidly developing region from Virginia to Texas.

Southern students at the Bryn Mawr institute for women in industry were the nucleus for the Sweetbriar institute. Because of the antagonism created by southern factory owners against "outside agitators" from the north, southern liberals and unionists had full charge of the school. Atlanta trade unionists raised 60 per cent of the funds for two scholarships and the Virginia Federation of Labor provided another. Two other federations and local unions in Richmond, Lynchburg and Norfolk contributed generously.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Decision on the petition of E. C. Clements to stop the Tunney-Dempsey fight here Sept. 22 will be given Monday morning. Judge Otto Kerner, before whom the injunction proceedings were argued today, recessed his court late today until that time.

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The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat to the Trade Unions of Pacific Countries

Dear Comrades:

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference took place in Hankow from May 19th to May 28th. At this Conference were represented the Trade Unions of China, Japan, the U.S.S.R., Java, Great Britain, France, Korea and the U. S. A. Due to Government interference the delegates from Australia and Formosa could not attend. For similar and technical reasons the delegates from the Philippines and from the Pacific countries of Latin America did not attend the Conference.

However, notwithstanding all these difficulties and obstacles, no less than 14,500,000 organized workers were represented at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference.

Our Conference held its sessions at a critical moment, when the Chinese Revolution is threatened by armed imperialist intervention. Not far from the meeting hall of the Conference were stationed dozens of foreign warships. The first word spoken by the Pan-Pacific Conference was in support of the Chinese Revolution in its struggle against imperialism. Its first appeal ends with the slogans: "Down with the imperialists," "Down with the reactionaries," "Down with the imperialist pirates from China."

Fully conscious of the ever-growing political and economic contradictions in the East, and of the impending danger of a new imperialist war for markets and sources of raw materials and for new fields of investments, the

Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference has laid the foundation for a rapprochement and militant alliance of the brave unions of the Pacific countries. The Pan-Pacific Conference has created an organ of connections, propaganda and action—the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

The aims and objects of the Secretariat are as follows:

1. To carry on a joint struggle against the dangers of war between the Powers of the Pacific;
2. To counteract the imperialist dangers that menace the Chinese Revolution.

judices which still divide the exploited classes and oppressed peoples to the advantage of the exploiters and oppressors.

3. To help all the oppressed people of the Pacific to liberate themselves from the yoke of Imperialism.
4. To fight against and remove all racial and national barriers and pre-

trade union organizations of the Pacific countries.

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat requests all trade union organizations to respond to its call for close and permanent connections between the trade union movements of the different countries, and for the co-ordination of all actions and the exchange of experience.

We are sending you the Bulletin of Proceedings and the resolutions and decisions of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, with the request to popularize them among the trade union membership, to discuss these resolutions and decisions and then to communicate the results to the Pan-Pacific Secretariat. (Address: P. O. Box 65, Hankow, China).

The Secretariat requests all trade union organizations to send to it regularly all statistical and any other material dealing with the living and working conditions of the workers, and to inform the Secretariat of the most important facts regarding the labor struggles in the particular country.

publications dealing with problems of the labor movement.

Fully conscious of the difficulties that confront it, the Secretariat hopes that all those to whom the cause of labor has some serious meaning, will do their share to help in its work.

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat hopes to see the foundation laid by the Pan-Pacific Conference enlarged and reinforced, and that all the trade union organizations of the Pacific countries will ratify the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Conference.

With fraternal greetings,—The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Hankow, July 1, 1927.

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With fraternal greetings,—The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Hankow, July 1, 1927.

GET A NEW READER!

THE WORKERS TURN TO SPORT

By MARY REED.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Third Soviet House here has been put at the disposal of the delegations that have come to Moscow for the Red Sport Week. Tall blonde Norwegians, strong blue-eyed Finnish comrades, the women wearing their native costumes, swarthy athletes from Germany and Czechoslovakia, where the sport movement has been highly developed, eastern and southern Russian types—all in Moscow for the first time—all eager to absorb as much of it as they can in their short stay here.

Powerful Workers.

While their contact with sports in the U. S. S. R. has increased their enthusiasm for building up stronger workers' sport movements at home, their contact with the constructive work of the Soviet government has opened their eyes to the fact that the development of the sport movement here has been made possible because the power is in the hands of the workers instead of in the hands of the capitalists. As one German Social Democrat expressed it to me, after seeing the Soviet health work in operation: "At home there are two classes of doctors that work for the workers, who are paid by the employers, and whose interest is to give the minimum help necessary to keep the workers at the machines, and private doctors who make their living from the sickness of the workers and whose interest is to have them keep on paying." In the Soviet Union the interest is to build up the health of the workers."

New in Norway.

In Norway the workers' sport movement is still young, but in four years the number of workers organized in sports has reached 14,000 (about 20 per cent Communist), as against 40,000 in bourgeois sport organizations. The gain last year was 2,500, and a greater gain is expected this year. These figures are significant because in Norway every member of workers' sports organization must be a union member—a condition which is as yet only an ambition in other countries. And in Norway the bourgeois sport movement is subsidized by the government. Attempts are being made to obtain a subsidy for workers' sports, and it is hoped that the next parliament will pass such an appropriation, but the affiliation of their organization with the Red Sports International will, of course, be counted against them.

Strong in Finland.

In Finland the sport movement is very strong, and closely linked up with the political situation. Every small town has its sports clubs, and as a Finnish comrade puts it: "There are twice as many sports clubs as churches in Finland." The Workers' Sports League has a membership of 30,000. Between seven and eight thousand are women and over 3,000 are children. It has three sports papers. The General Sports League, which is the bourgeois organization, is numerically much stronger, but has recognized the superiority of the workers' organization by making constant overtures for cooperation, which have been rejected by the Workers' League. Both are officially subsidized by the state, though the proportion going to the General League is much higher.

Formerly there was only one organization, the General Sports League, dating back to 1902, and gaining impetus after the 1905 revolution when growing class consciousness increased all forms of workers' activities. Since then the general tendency was more and more to the right, taking on a definitely bourgeois character during the civil war in 1919, when the Communists were driven underground, and the left wing was expelled from the General League, which was then reorganized by the white guards. At once the Workers' Sports League was organized by the left wing, and has been growing steadily ever since. While the general sentiment of the new league remained left wing, a right wing tendency developed, which succeeded in causing the convention last June through the familiar methods of recognition of paper delegates and exclusion of left wing delegates from the convention. A hot fight is now on in the league. This month a referendum vote for secretary of the league resulted in the election of a Communist, which was a blow in the face to the new right wing leadership.

May Change Affiliation.

The Workers' Sport League in Finland is affiliated with the Lucerne International (Reformist), but since the refusal of this body to grant the

floor to a delegate from the Red Sport International at its convention, Helsinki a year ago, there has been a growing sentiment against the Lucerne International and in favor of cooperation with Red Sports organizations. This has been intensified by the threat of the executive council at Lucerne last week to expel any sections whose delegations took part in any Communist sport demonstration in Moscow. The respect for the decision of the Lucerne International was shown by the fact that all the delegations marched in the parade on Sunday in defiance of this order.

Germans Defied Rulers.

The German delegation risked even more, because their own organization, the Arbeiter Turn und Sportbund, affiliated with the Lucerne International, refused permission for the delegation to go to the U. S. S. R. Four of them are Social Democrats and six without party affiliations. The Social Democrat leadership of the sports movement in Germany is very much afraid of Communist control. Already the Communists have the strongest influence in the organizations in Berlin, Essen, Halle and Stuttgart, and there is a growing sentiment for affiliation with the Red Sport International. This explains the refusal of the officials to permit a delegation to go to Moscow. The control of the German sports movement is not something to be easily given up. Unifeder, the Zentral Kommission für Arbeiter-sport und Körperpflege, the membership already numbers 1,400,000, constituting most of the Lucerne International. So if the Communists get in the control of the sports movement in Germany, it will mean the end of the Lucerne International.

600,000 Organized.

The main organization under the Zentral Kommission is the Arbeiter Turn und Sport Verein, which is a general athletic organization numbering 600,000, 30 per cent of whom are women. Next comes "Solidarität," the bicycle riders' organization, numbering 250,000, all of whom are union members or members of political parties. The Arbeiter Adressen-bund for boxing, etc., numbers 60,000, the Samariterbund 30, 40,000; the Schützenbund 10,000, and so on. There is a stadium at Grunewald, on the outskirts of Berlin, which seats 40,000 people, and is equipped with many sport facilities, including a 100-metre swimming pool, and in the city there is the indoor sports Palast, seating 20,000, where not only sports events, but Communist meetings are held.

Half Million in Bohemia.

In Czechoslovakia there are about half a million members in the workers' sports organizations, the most important being the Federace of Proletarian Sport, with 100,000 members, belonging to the Red Sport International, and the Arbeiter Turn Verband, affiliated with the Lucerne International. The Czechoslovakian section numbers 95,000, and the German section in Czechoslovakia 40,000.

The Red organization originated in 1921, after a split in the Arbeiter Turn Verband. The history of the split shows very clearly the reflection of the political struggle in the sports movement. At this time Hummelhans was president of the Verband, and also a member of parliament. It was during the Hungarian revolution, when the workers had organized a Soviet government there, Hummelhans organized regiments which were sent to Hungary to throttle this new proletarian government, and part of the Verband supported his action. There was a vigorous protest on the part of the left, and a convention was demanded, but the Hummelhans administration, realizing that they were in a minority, succeeded in blocking it. Feeling ran high. The opposition officials were expelled. Locals supporting these officials were also expelled, and the fight went on until whole districts were expelled from the Verband.

Mass Sports.

The opposition at first focussed its efforts on getting reinstated. Meanwhile the Verband administration took refuge in the organization of the Olympiad, a mass sports demonstration in Prague. The opposition was, of course, excluded from participation, but bourgeois nationalist and military organizations were invited. This was enough for the opposition, and at a conference on May 8, 1921, it was decided to hold a sports demonstration, to be called the Spartakiade. This demonstration lasted

ONE hundred and fifty thousand dollars were added to the British national debt since last year. The total national indebtedness now amounts to the stupendous sum of over 38 billion dollars. The Labor Party executive proposed a tax on unearned incomes over \$2,500, but this proposal was met with an angry roar from the capitalist press. It was branded robbery by progressive stages. Needless to say the reactionary and highly respectable conservative Labor Party leaders will not make a mass issue out of the proposal, or embarrass the government in any way. Still, the way in which it was received by the capitalist press attests to the truth of the contention that the capitalist tiger will fight to protect the tips of his whiskers as well as his heart, realizing that the removal of his whiskers would be followed by a more deadly attack.

A. A. PURCELL, former president of the International Federation of Trade Unions was eased out of that position at the recent meeting of the international in Paris because Purcell in his presidential speech made a plea for international trade union unity and spoke favorably of the Russian revolution. Any speech that even in the mildest degree favors the Soviet Union is gall and wormwood to the reactionaries, so when Purcell's reelection was moved by the British delegation, the continental delegates, led by the conservative Cramp, secretary of the international voted against him. But to show that they were not moved by anti-British prejudice they voted unanimously for George Hicks, president of the General Council of Trade Unions.

THAT the Amsterdam leaders know their onions was demonstrated at the Edinburgh conference of the British Trade Union Congress when Hicks delivered a bitter attack on the left wing movement and on the Russian trade union leadership. He favored breaking off relations with the Russian central trades body and dissolving the Anglo-Russian Committee. Even the conservative Cramp of the Railwaymen held that this action would be a signal to Stanley Baldwin that British labor endorsed his break with the Soviet Union. It means in fact that the right wing British labor leaders are behind him and are to all intents and purposes part of the governing machine of the empire.

THE British trade union movement has experienced a big swing to the right since the defeat of the general strike. The right wing leaders have come out openly in their imperialist robes. The pseudo-left leaders have followed the trail blazed by Thomas MacDonald and Clynes. They retained their positions by prostituting themselves. At best they were only barometers of mass sentiment and swam with the current. The right wing leaders are made of sterner material and have no mental conflicts as to which side of the barricades they shall fight on. Thomas MacDonald and Co. are dyed-in-the-wool imperialists and insist on the world knowing it.

HERBERT SMITH, president of the Miners Federation has now degenerated into a red-baiter. The workers of the Soviet Union contributed more funds to the relief of the miners than the workers of the rest of the world combined, assistance that enabled the miners to hold out for nine months. Smith joins the most extreme reactionaries in his attacks on them. In the meantime Frank Hodges, former secretary of the Miners Federation is organizing scab unions and the organization work is financed by Havelock Wilson, arch-

from June 3rd to June 6th, and completely overshadowed the Olympiad, 36,000 workers taking part. The result was the formation of the Federation of Proletarian Sport. The last Olympiad, in July, 1927, went even farther than the first to reveal its bourgeois character. Not only did it collaborate with nationalist groups, but President Maseryk, Schwedler, the white terror minister, and the French military attaches were official guests. Workers' songs were not heard, but the band played the Czechoslovakian national anthem. The answer of the Red Federation is a second Spartakiade, to be held in 1928, which promises to make the federation the mass sports organization of the workers of Czechoslovakia.

British Labor Notes

By J. O'FLAHERTY.

reactionary of the Seamen's Union, who in this work of trade union disruption is the agent of the mine owners. While the reactionaries of the British Trade Union Congress are leveling their fire against the radicals they are mild in their criticism of Hodges and his scabbing activities. A. J. Cook, of the outstanding leaders in the Miners Federation, has stood with the militants in the trade union movement. There is no doubt but that the reactionaries will now plot to remove him from his position.

THERE is no difference between the British workingclass sap who votes for the Tories or liberals and his American prototype who votes for either the democrats or republicans. A Daily Herald reporter knocking around with his ear to the ground and a worker who believed that labor would do better by voting for the Tories than for the Labor Party because the former had money and could create prosperity. This fellow was also in favor of war on the theory that it was necessary to periodically kill off the surplus population and because during war-time money is more available. You could meet this type in any cafeteria in the city or even on the benches of some of the city parks. This patriotic fellow's salary was \$12.50 per week.

IT may be a surprise to many of our readers that chattel slavery exists and is legally recognized in the British empire. In a legal decision recently handed down by the supreme court of Sierra Leone which has been a British protectorate since 1895. The decision held that slaves are legally held in the protectorate and that their owners have a legal right of recapture and to the use of reasonable force in effecting it. The number of slaves held in the Protectorate is not known. The opinion of the Christian British judges that decided in favor of a slave master whose human chattel escaped from him and was recaptured is taken from the Daily Herald:

Mr. Justice Aitken, in the course of his judgement in the Court of Appeal, which was published in the Manchester Guardian, after reviewing the history of the Protectorate since it was constituted in August, 1895, said: "At that date it is admitted, on all hands, that the institution of slavery flourished throughout the territories comprised in the new Protectorate; and their can be no doubt that native law and custom clearly recognized a right in the owner to recapture his runaway slave by any means within his power."

Quoting from an amended ordinance passed in 1926, he pointed out that the amendments provided:

After the commencement of this ordinance (1) all persons born or brought into the Protectorate are hereby declared to be free.

(2) All persons treated as slaves or held in any manner of servitude shall be and become free on the death of their masters and owners.

(3) No claim for or in respect of any slave shall be entertained by any of the courts in the Protectorate.

"Now it seems to me," continued the judge, "that the former rights of a slaveowner over his slave remain in force in the Protectorate, except in so far as they have been modified or taken away by the express provisions of the Legislature, or by any necessary implication."

"I hold that the defendants in each of these two cases should have been acquitted, and that the judgments of conviction in the court below should be set aside."

Mr. Justice Savory Cookson concurred. "The question involved here is," he said, "can a runaway slave in the Protectorate territory of this Colony take action against his master who retakes him and so regains his rights of possession in him against the

The Arbeiter Turn Verband is making a desperate fight, but recognizes that it is losing ground. Its bitterness can best be illustrated by the fact that the Czechoslovakian representatives at Lucerne were responsible for the threat to expel from the international any sections whose delegates participated in Moscow sports demonstrations.

The Lucerne International may well fear the influence of the Red sports movement. The Red Sport International numbers 3,375,000 members, 3,500,000 being in the Russian section, the remaining 250,000 from Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Argentina and Uruguay. The workers' sport movement is growing, but the Red Sport International is growing much faster.

slave's will? "We have the clearest possible recognition of a slave who is owned much as a chattel can be owned, and it must logically result that there is a right to follow and regain by use of any lawful means the rights of ownership in and possession of the property of which he has been deprived by the absconding of his slave."

TWO directors of Russian Oil Products have been deported from Great Britain by direct order of the home secretary. Since the raid on Arco and the termination of official diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries the British government has sought in many ways to interfere with the work of Soviet trade officials that remained in the country. Russian oil has been underselling British oil and the British oil barons have been pressing the government to interfere as much as possible with the Soviet officials handling the distribution of the oil. Of course the government claims that the two directors deported had this treatment meted out to them because of alleged interference in the internal affairs of Great Britain. The real reason however is the successful competition of Russian oil with the products of Royal Dutch Shell.

Extend Growth of Tea In Transcaucasus; Five Year Program On Hand

MOSCOW (By Mail).—At present in Transcaucasus, chiefly in Georgia 1904 hectares of land are under tea culture. According to a five years plan the entire area of tea plantations towards the end of 1932 will be brought to 20,000 hectares.

In accordance with the growth of tea plantations will expand the construction of tea factories.

Preacher Paramour Told Her to Poison Husband



HER LIFE ASKED by state of Illinois for murder of husband. She is Mrs. Elsie Sweetin, who on her first trial was sentenced to thirty-five years in prison. New trial opens on Tuesday.

Says Religious Movie Stolen to Start With



VALESKA SURATT, vaudeville star has filed suit against Cecil De Mille asking \$1,000,000 damages for alleged plagiarism in connection with "The King of Kings" biblical film.

CLASS ISSUES AND SACCO-VANZETTI

(From "The Worker," Toronto) It is inevitable now that our class brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, have been murdered by the American plutocracy, that there should be a split between the liberal social democratic elements in the Boston Defence Committee, under the direction of Mary Donovan, and the Left Wing-Communist defence organizations in New York. While we welcome the support of middle-class elements in the fight against big business, in the fight against class justice, we welcome their support but not their leadership. If the middle class subordinates itself to the class aims of the plutocracy, its support is acceptable, but when it seeks to subordinate the proletariat to its own mulligan conceptions—then we get the Social Democratic Party.

At the present time it is the favorite talking point of certain liberals that it was not only the workers but other classes in society who sided with Sacco and Vanzetti. They instance the Atlantic Monthly, the New York World, etc. Their use of the New York World has been a little denied by the fact that the same New York World fired Heywood Brown, one of its column writers, because he insisted on talking about the case—a little more than was polite in regard to Harvard University. The aim behind this incessant quoting of bourgeois support of the two murdered anarchists is clear. It is for the purpose of saving the face of class justice.

We Communists and the revolutionary working class as a whole have correctly analyzed the whole frame-up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as class justice. We deny that there is anything as abstract as an impartial justice in the relations of the capitalist class and the working class. We deny Baldwin's contention that the State is "our child," meaning the child of all of us, workers and capitalists alike. The Sacco-Vanzetti case has demonstrated the thousandth time that the State of the capitalist system is the Capitalist State—an instrument for the suppression of the working class. The justice of that State is class justice. There is no democracy. There is only the dictatorship of the capitalist class. If that dictatorship with its "justice" is to be abolished it can only be done through the dictatorship of the working class as in the Soviet Union.

But the middle-class intellectuals and liberals are afraid of these conclusions. They fear to admit the reality of the class struggle even after the Sacco and Vanzetti case. They seek to prove that there was a "miscarriage of justice," that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was exceptional, that Massachusetts was more brutal than any other state, that the Puritan witch-burning tradition was stronger there, etc. The workers must reject all such superficial and apologetic explanations. These are explanations which would reconcile us again to class-collaboration. Put good men in place of Thayer, or abolish the death penalty, or revise the appeal system of Massachusetts, or do a little tinkering of some other sort and the implication is there there will be no repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Some socialists, as a certain Rogoff in the notorious New York Forward has already written, state that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed for no reason of concern to the labor movement at all. That the execution was no issue of the labor movement. Just as Kenedel, a prominent French Social Democrat, has written, "The Sacco-Vanzetti case, although it had no connection whatsoever with France—the anarchists or what is left of them in New York have also voiced their objection to a class interpretation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Perhaps the most hopeful and the silliest contribution made to the whole literature of comment on the Sacco-Vanzetti case came from the anarchists' organ, Freie Arbeiter Stimme, in New York. This sheet came to the conclusion that such murders will go on practically forever—or until there is a "change of heart." Nothing distinguishes this anarchism from simple Christianity.

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Industrial Poisoning

Arsenic is a health hazard in hide curing and leather work, some paints, oilcloth, glass work, dyeing industry, fur, and, of course, in the mining and smelting of arsenic ores. In acute poisoning with arsenic there are digestive troubles, such as nausea and vomiting; also abdominal cramp-like pains, weakness, anemia. In chronic cases the stomach and intestinal symptoms as well as the anemia and more or less constant or come frequently in the form of attacks. Dryness and ulceration of the skin and of the respiratory organs and irritation of the latter with catarrhs also occur. Sometimes one or several nerves are involved and paralysis of the limbs may be the result.

Brass workers suffer sometimes from attacks of weakness, headache, various pains, dyspepsia. Chrome, used in the manufacture of dyestuffs, paints and colors and other industries, produces inflammations, catarrhs and lesions of the breathing organs and horrible skin ulcerations, the "chrome holes."

Lead poisoning is the most frequent of the industrial intoxications. Lead is used in nearly two hundred trades and chemical processes. To mention but a few: white lead manufacture, paint manufacture, painting, type foundry, printing, glazing, tinsmithing, cosmetics, artificial flower making, plumbing. Years ago, visiting some white lead factories in Brooklyn, I was astonished to see the carelessness with which the lead dust was allowed to be inhaled by most of the workers—they were actually drowned in clouds of it—and the fumes of molten lead surrounded the men from all sides. Even where masks were used, they were really of little help in that condition was not an exception, but the rule. Many workers can keep their jobs but a short time. Those who are not rendered invalid from lead poisoning often become otherwise ill and unable to work for long periods. The symptoms of plumbism consist of colicky abdominal pains, disturbances in the bowel movements, paralysis of some of the nerves with resulting lameness of the joints (wrist-drop), general debility and others. As the lead is stored in the body for a long time, the effects of intoxication may not cease after the work that has caused it is discontinued and

may produce permanent cripples. Except that, frequent bronchitis cases and a disposition to lung tuberculosis, due to the mechanical influence and irritation of the dust as such, are not to be ignored.

Workers employed in industries where mercury is used often become affected with chronic mercurialism, which consists of weakness, headaches, pains in various parts of the body, anemia, loss of weight, bone disease, inflammations of the mouth, decay of the teeth, fetid breath, disturbances of the digestion, tremors and pains of the muscles of the arms, legs and face, kidney trouble and albuminuria, pallor, depressive state of mind, inflammation of the skin and eyes, asthma, paralysis of the limbs. Mercury is used in the manufacture of felt hats, barometers, thermometers, in gilding and bronzing, making cosmetics and hair dyes, rubber manufacturing, making of antiseptics, jewelry making, artificial flower coloring, cartridge making, in making caps for the setting off of blasting powder, making electric light bulbs, some paints, mirror making (although less now), amalgam making, in the extraction of gold and silver and, of course, in quicksilver mines.

Workers exposed to such hazards, should work but four or six hours daily, should be alternately shifted to less risky divisions of the same work, should keep very clean and demand that the working place be kept perfectly clean, light and airy, and be provided with all the necessary comforts and all the modern devices to remove dust, etc. They should avoid tobacco, alcoholic beverages and over-eating.

There are many preventive devices in all industries, but only few plants are equipped with all that is necessary for the workers' safety and health. It should fight energetically for the proper improvements and for fundamental changes.—R. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H., New York.

Organized labor should have its own industrial health inspectors and should enlighten and instruct its members as to their rights and duties in regard to industrial preventive measures. It should fight energetically for the proper improvements and for fundamental changes.—R. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H., New York.

Keen On the Sustaining Fund